

*Huseynova S. F.*

Azerbaijan University of Languages

## GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL COMBINATIONS IN THE WORKS OF J. AUSTIN AND I. EFENDIEV

*The article is devoted to the general characteristics of phraseological combinations in the works of J. Austin and I. Efendiev. During the analysis, the article analyzes the characteristic features of phraseological combinations in the context of multifaceted activities, including the features of their formation as a result of metaphorization, their evaluative aspects, their role as an indicator of the author's style and other features. The analysis highlighted and emphasized the universal aspects of phraseological combinations in the works of both authors.*

*Language units in speech perform multifaceted functions, thereby ensuring the integrity of speech. In this sense, the categorical study of the versatility of linguistic units of speech is one of the main tasks facing linguistics. One of these aspects is related to the volume of phraseological combinations in the author's language. Phraseological units are lexical units of each language; the fact that they have the semantics of synthesis manifests itself as a form of metaphor. Metaphor refers to that aspect of the possibilities of language, which is characterized both by the exact expression of an idea, and by its aesthetic beauty and the power of influencing people. In this context, the emergence of phraseological units as one of the multifaceted functions of linguistic units can be analyzed in the context of a more global approach to the problem.*

*In the works of J. Austin and I. Efendiev, the formation of phraseological units is formed in a similar way – mainly both metaphorically and metonymically. In their works, phraseological units are used in two forms – as phrases that exist in the author's language and in the language. The folk language is characterized by its own individual style, and the phrases used in communication differ from the author's phrases in the characteristics they have. In the works of J. Austin and I. Efendiev, the development towards the loss of imagery in phraseological combinations in the vernacular language has a typological characteristic.*

**Key words:** *phraseological combination, metaphorization, assessment, style, author.*

**Introduction.** Linguistic means act in different directions depending on the intellectual level of a person. As society develops, as the socio-political practice of mankind becomes richer, language also develops. In this aspect, linguistic units play an important role in two aspects in terms of imparting subtleties in the expression of thought. On the one hand, a person's need to optimally convey some idea or event to the other side, on the other hand, it is associated with the intellectual level of the individual in this process. The general level of knowledge of an individual and the choice of linguistic units based on them are so closely related that consistency between them ensures optimal speech; that is, the intellectual level as a whole is manifested at all levels: from knowledge of language to the production of information.

The global nature of the problem is that we rely on one of the functions within linguistic units. For example, in the phraseological aspect, globality can be characterized by the fact that linguistic units that serve to express an idea are associated with lexical and grammatical signs. Includes the processing and

transmission of information in the human mind, from the nominative case. Linguistic units perform different functions in this process. Among them, special moments of transformation of lexical units into special linguistic units – phraseological combinations are highlighted. Recently, the development of both metaphor and phraseology has determined the phraseological aspect of metaphorization. That is, both linguistic and extralinguistic factors play an important role in the essence of the formation of phraseological unity in the multifaceted development of linguistic units. Linguists and cultural scientists believe that the formation of phraseological units is not only a linguistic phenomenon, but also a cultural phenomenon. It reflects the peculiarities in the aspect of psychology and the way of thinking of people. An explanation of the problem in the context of a metaphor can be justified by the content of associative connections that exist in metaphors in phraseological combinations.

**The purpose of the work** is to show how phraseological combinations exist as linguistic universals in the works of both authors.

**The problem statement.** Although there are some unclear points in the classification of metaphors in modern linguistics, in general, the general views coincide. Metaphors have attracted more attention, and its theoretical direction has been developed in theoretical linguistics. Phraseologization of linguistic units in the aspect of metaphorization is one of the important types of phraseological units formation; that is, other types of metaphors can play a role in the formation of phraseological combinations. Therefore, the sphere of activity of lexical units in the context of phraseological combinations and metaphors is a special research topic.

As you know, the theory of metaphor began to take shape in the second half of the last century, a relatively different approach to stylistic analysis was formed. This was due to the mechanism of the emergence of metaphors and their cognitive basis. As one of the main tasks of cognitive linguistics, the metaphorical basis of phraseological units enters the agenda of scientific research, which includes not only phraseological units existing in the language, but also phraseological units created by different authors. In particular, the study of the author's phraseology based on the works of literary thinkers belonging to different cultures is of great importance in the field of typological research.

Metaphors are based on the transfer between objects and events belonging to different semantic fields; such an illogical transfer leads to the formation of a new logical form of expression. In phraseology, the creation of a new expression as a result of semantic fusion also has a lexical essence, it lexically stands alongside nominative units; they are ready-made units of the language and have an open system; new ones are created and their composition is enriched.

*"How was she to bear the change? – it was true that her friend was going only half a mile from them; but Emma was aware that great must be the difference between a Mrs. Weston, only half a mile from them, and a Miss Taylor in the house; and with all her advantages, natural and domestic, she was now in great danger of suffering from intellectual solitude [6].*

"Intellectual solitude" – The phrase "intellectual loneliness" is based on a metaphorical association that removes loneliness from the concept of a person and connects it with the intellectual sphere. The phraseology of the case is such that this expression shows the characteristics of an individual sign carrier and conveys the meaning. So, phraseology expresses the nominative. Phraseological nominativity is a concept associated with the nominative properties of a phrase.

Let's see an example in Azerbaijani:

*Qarı, – dedi, – deyirlər sən cinlərin, uğursuz ruhların dilini bilirən. Sağalmaz dərdlərə dəva*

*edirsən. Budur, mənim oğlum Məliktac od tutub yanır. Məsum ruhlar onun huşunu oğurlayıb aparmışlar. Səndən əlac istəyirəm, qarı. Əgər onu sağaltsan, evinin dirəklərini qızıla tutduracağam. Əgər, xəyanət etsən, zəbanə çəkib yanacaqsan [3, p. 45].*

"*Od tutub yanır*" – This phrase is used in different situations in the Azerbaijani language. However, Maliktaj's "od tutub yanması" means a different situation; using the phrase in a new situation is its author's innovation. From a medical point of view, it does not "od tutub yanmır" and is caused by unsuccessful perfumes. So, the moment of a new development of this phrase means a very serious situation related to the struggle of spirits associated with Maliktaj. As can be seen from the facts, J. Austin's "intellectual loneliness" is an original expression characterized by phraseological innovation, whereas I. Efendiev's phraseological combination "od tutub yanmaq" is characterized by the use of the expression in a new situation. So, in both phraseological combinations, the author's innovation is manifested, but the characteristics of the innovation differ from each other.

Some of the metaphorical phraseological combinations in the works of J. Austin and I. Efendiyev are standardized phrases existing in the literary language. However, as we said above, there are peculiarities in the processing characteristics of those phraseological combinations:

*Towards the close of the day we received the following Letter from Philippa.*

*"Sir Edward is greatly incensed by your abrupt departure; he has taken back Augusta to Bedfordshire. Much as I wish to enjoy again your charming society,*

*I cannot determine to snatch you from that, of such dear and deserving Friends – When your Visit to them is terminated, I trust you will return to the arms of your "Philippa" [5].*

"*To snatch you from tha*" – to tear from it is used both in English and in Azerbaijani; typologically, their development situations are also similar. Separating someone from someone is used in situations that express both negative and positive semantics. It is known that "to snatch" is the carrier of the semantics of pulling and separating an object. But "separate from" is formed on the basis of metaphorical transfer as a metaphorical combination; the sign related to the subject was created by being transferred to people.

Among phraseologists, the special differentiation of phraseological units that are thematically associated with human organs under the name of somatic phraseological units is very important in terms of exploring a number of new features of phraseological units.

One of the main features of somatic metaphorical phraseological combinations is that people feel associative relations between themselves and the outside world and express it. Let's consider this type of phraseological combinations in the works of J. Austin and I. Efendiev:

*"Mrs. Norris was often observing to the others that she could not get her poor sister and her family out of her head, and that, much as they had all done for her, she seemed to be wanting to do more; and at length she could not but own it to be her wish that poor Mrs. Price should be relieved from the charge and expense of one child entirely out of her great number"* [5].

"Head" exists in our literary language both as a general word and as a biological term. In the facts concerning both English and Azerbaijani literary languages, this lexeme is used metaphorically and creates a phraseological combination: "sister and her family out of her head" – that she cannot get her sister and her family out of her head. The formed phrase is used in parallel with the semantics of the word "forget" in the Azerbaijani language. It is used at different times depending on the speech situation. Almost all languages of the world. All of them have phraseological combinations formed by the lexeme "head". With the help of lexemes, which are the bearers of the names of internal and external human organs, the types of association of these organs are distinguished. Metaphorically, these associations form the basis of idioms. Let's look at an example of the Azerbaijani language:

*Bəyim özünəməxsus sadə, mehriban, şən bir dillə Protasovu zəiflikdə, "bir arvaddan ötrü başını itirmək" təqsirləndirir; kişi gərək möhkəm olsun" deyirdi. O nə üçün belə deyirdi? Nə işarə edirdi? Humay isə, Bəyimin əksinə olaraq Protasovun arvadını təqsirləndirirdi. Bütün bu mühakimələr məni əsəbiləşdirirdi. Mənə elə gəlirdi ki, Humayla Bəyimin danışdıqlarında, nə isə izzəti-nəfsimi yaralayan bir şey var idi* [3, p. 62].

"Başını itirmək" is a metaphorical phraseological combination, it means to be busy, to be excessively burdened. In general, the word "baş" has many meanings in the Azerbaijani language. Another example:

*-Yəqin ki, yorulub əldən düşəndən sonra bir yerdə yıxılacaqdım... Canavar da buyurub arxayın-arxayın məni yeyəcəkdi... Daha bu barədə baş sındırmağa dəyməz. Bir də siz hələ məni bir yana çıxarın, sonra öyünün...* [3, p. 123].

"Baş sındırmaq" is a metaphorical phrase, the meaning of which is related to thinking too much. It is actively used in the Azerbaijani literary language and the national colloquial language.

Sometimes metaphorical phraseological combinations. It is also associated with the "beyin" component. Usually this is a more abstract associative relationship: *However little known the feelings or views of such a man may be on his first entering a neighbourhood, this truth is so well fixed in the minds of the surrounding families, that he is considered the rightful property of some one or other of their daughters* [4].

"Fixed in the minds of the surrounding families" phraseological combination "brain" is related to "mind", "consciousness". This phrase, which is related to the semantics of taking a place in consciousness, being identified, appeared relatively later compared to the associative relationship of external somatic lexemes. It can be assumed that the establishment of associations with the external organs of a person is older, based on that model, more abstract relations were established. In general, the formation of somatic phraseological units is very ancient, they become a metaphorical representative of the views of the people to which they belong.

Metaphors are evaluative; the author's attitude towards something constitutes the content of evaluation. There are various forms of author evaluation in J. Austin's work. Gay P. writes: "At the same time, the narrator himself reflects the author's assessment of reality more than any individual character. The emergence of a literary narrative is compared to the beginning of a certain power over the reader" [1, p. 10].

Phraseological combinations in J. Austin's work also express the semantics of evaluation. There is a common evaluative motif in her works: At the same time, the narrator's evaluative comments have a decisive influence on the reader's interpretation of the novel's narrative, which sometimes weakens the omnipresence and authoritarianism of the narrator, leaving the reader at the crossroads of conflicting interpretations. The evaluation of certain events or characters within a literary text is not always "bound" to certain linguistic means of expression or marked by certain speech or metalinguistic signals. In some cases, the text (discursive) evaluation may not be represented by the "good-bad", "important-unimportant" scale (although both axiological axes are extremely important for the text). Current linguistic literature reveals the following functional assessment load in the literary text: 1) expressive function expressing the author's opinion and reflecting his value system as a representative of a certain socio-cultural community; 2) interpersonal function that establishes and maintains a communicative relationship between the author and the reader; 3) textual function that organ-

izes the author's speech. Evaluation is less clearly expressed when an event or character is figuratively compared to another event or character by means of a modal expression, the pragmatic function of which is to emphasize the probability, desirability, or participation of a character in such an event. Evaluation can be hidden in the author's choice of lexical units, combinations or any contextual elements, but in phraseological combinations J. Austin places the evaluation in the spirit of metaphorical phraseological combinations; phraseological units become its carrier.

Metaphorical phraseological combinations are a type of such evaluations. Let's see an example:

... *Lady Bertram, who was a woman of very tranquil feelings, and a temper remarkably easy and indolent, would have contented herself with merely giving up her sister, and thinking no more of the matter; but Mrs. Norris had a spirit of activity, which could not be satisfied till she had written a long and angry letter to Fanny, to point out the folly of her conduct, and threaten her with all its possible ill consequences. Mrs. Price, in her turn, was injured and angry; and an answer, which comprehended each sister in its bitterness, and bestowed such very disrespectful reflections on the pride of Sir Thomas as Mrs. Norris could not possibly keep to herself, put an end to all intercourse between them for a considerable period* [4].

Lady Bertram's painful reaction to her sister, caring attitude "Mrs. Price, in her turn, was injured" – it is clearly felt in his phrasing. J. Austin seems to share Lady Bertram's thoughts in the work, her situation is noted with heartache.

"*Lady Bertram, who was a woman of very tranquil feelings, and a temper remarkably easy and indolent, would have contented herself with merely giving up her sister, and thinking no more of the matter; but Mrs. Norris had a spirit of activity, which could not be satisfied till she had written a long and angry letter to Fanny, to point out the folly of her conduct, and threaten her with all its possible ill consequences*" [4].

Here, "a long and angry letter" is a phraseological combination, with a long and angry letter being met-

aphorical. The longness of the letter is related to the object that can be lengthened, and the angriiness is related to the person. At this point, the metaphorical phraseological conjunction very clearly depicts the evaluation from the attitude point of view. This is the author's assessment of Mrs. Price's situation.

Phraseological combinations have a stylistic feature. J. Austin is a writer who has the ability to create unique phraseological combinations, and to use those existing in the language in a specific speech situation, that is, to interpret them according to the situation. I. Efendiyev is also a writer with such a stylistic quality: "*Mən bulduzerçinin heç dinib-danışmaması haqqında düşünürdüm. Elə bil, ağzına su almışdı*" [3, p. 180].

The mentioned phraseological combination can be used in different situations. Taking water in one's mouth is the carrier of the semantics of being completely silent and doing one's work according to the work situation.

As can be seen from the analysis, phraseological combinations in the language of both the author and the images have a typological characteristic in the works of J. Austin and I. Efendiyev according to the point of elaboration and their characteristics. This is mostly due to the closeness of the writer's styles and universal features of phraseological combinations in general.

**Conclusion.** When analyzing the phraseological combinations used in the works of J. Austin and I. Efendiyev, it was concluded that, apart from some peculiarities, the phraseological combinations in both the English and Azerbaijani languages are universal in terms of the writer's language, style, and processing characteristics. The mentioned peculiarities and it comes from the linguistic and cultural characteristics of each language.

In the works of both, the author's phraseological combinations are formed on the basis of "adjective + noun" and become active in accordance with the level of functionality. The conducted research shows that phraseological combinations exist as linguistic universals in the works of both authors.

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**Гусейнова С. Ф. ЗАГАЛЬНА ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА ФРАЗЕОЛОГІЧНИХ ПОЄДНАНЬ У ТВОРАХ ДЖ. ОСТІН І І. ЕФЕНДІЄВА**

*Стаття присвячена загальній характеристиці фразеологічних поєднань у творах Дж. Остін та І. Ефендієва. У ході аналізу у статті проаналізовано характерні особливості фразеологічних поєднань у контексті багатогранної діяльності, у тому числі особливості їх формування в результаті метафоризації, їх оціночні аспекти, їх роль як показник авторського стилю та інші особливості. У ході аналізу було висунуто на перший план та підкреслено універсальні аспекти фразеологічних поєднань у творах обох авторів.*

*Мовні одиниці у мові виконують багатогранні функції, завдяки чому забезпечується цілісність мови. У цьому сенсі категоріальне вивчення багатогранності мовних одиниць мови є одним із основних завдань, що стоять перед лінгвістикою. Один із таких аспектів пов'язаний з обсягом фразеологічних поєднань у мові автора. Фразеологічні одиниці – це лексичні одиниці кожної мови; той факт, що вони мають семантику синтезу, проявляється як форма метафори. Метафора відноситься до того аспекту можливостей мови, що характеризується як точним виразом ідеї, так і своєю естетичною красою та силою впливу на людей. У цьому контексті поява фразеологізмів як однієї з багатогранних функцій мовних одиниць можна проаналізувати у контексті глобальнішого підходу до проблеми.*

*У творах Дж. Остін та І. Ефендієва освіта фразеологізмів формується подібним чином – переважно як метафорично, так і метонімічно. У тому творах фразеологізми вживаються у двох формах – як словосполучення, що у мові автора й у народну мову характеризується своїм індивідуальним стилем, а вживані у спілкуванні фрази, які у спілкуванні, від авторських фраз за наявними в них характеристикам. У творах Дж. Остін та І. Ефендієва розвиток у бік втрати образності у фразеологічних поєднаннях у просторічній мові має типологічну характеристику.*

**Ключові слова:** фразеологічне поєднання, метафоризація, оцінка, стиль, автор.